

Iron County Register.

Raxter Broadwell

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

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Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton.
LOUIS F. DINNING, Judge 20th Circuit, Potosi.
WILL E. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANK DINGER, Presiding Justice, Ironton.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEMP, Des Arc, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court convenes on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays in every month.
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
PHOENIX LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRONTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Potosi, Kansas Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain streets, Ironton. M. BELL, Pastor. Residence: Ironton, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent,
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Ironton House
IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
COM' R U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO.,
Attorney at Law,
Ironton, Missouri.

PAYSON ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY
Attorney at Law,
509 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. | PIEDMONT, MO.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri. my2

W. R. EDGAR,
Attorney at Law,
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co.,
IRONTON, MO.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square. 16

FRANK COOLEY,
Attorney at Law,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI,
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST
IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes,
Stereoscopes and Views,
Engravings, Chromos,
Photographs.

And kindred goods—Celebrations, Actresses, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of **STEREOTYPES AND MAGIC LANTERNS.**

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.

Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures. jan9-6m

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents.

PROPOSALS

—FOR THE—

Public Printing

—FOR THE—

STATE OF MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
JEFFERSON CITY, May 20, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioner of Public Printing at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 22nd, 1880, for executing the State Printing for the term of two years, from and after the first day of July next, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 141 of the Revised Statutes of 1879.

The printing for the State is divided into three classes, to be let in separate contracts, as follows:

FIRST CONTRACT—FIRST CLASS.

1. Proposals must specify the price per thousand ems for the composition of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, the printing of all reports, and all communications and other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, of other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form.

2. The price per token for press-work for the same.

SECOND CONTRACT—SECOND CLASS.

1. The price per thousand ems for the composition of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of such reports, communications and other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments, to be printed in pamphlet form, together with the volumes of public documents, the printing of the general and local laws and joint resolutions.

2. The price per token for press-work for the same.

THIRD CONTRACT—THIRD CLASS.

1. The price per thousand ems for the composition of all blanks, circulars and other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form.

2. The price per form for press-work for the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond of the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient securities, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Printing, in the penal sum of \$1000, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to said chapter, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be adjudged to him.

MICHAEL K. McGRATH,
Secretary of State,
THOS. HOLLADAY,
State Auditor,
JAS. E. McHENEY,
Recorder of Lands,
Commissioners of Public Printing.

BEST IN THE WORLD!



Impure Bi-Carb Soda is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a comparison with Church & Co's Soda Water will show the difference.

See that your Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda is to dissolve a teaspoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (not preboiled) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The delicious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or so, by the milky appearance of the solution, and the quantity of floating frothy matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co's Soda, and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

• SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

Sheriff's Sale Under Deed of Trust.

WHEREAS, Thomas Seitz and Mary Seitz, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 8th day of November, 1875, and recorded in Book "R" on pages 418 and 419 of the records of the recorder's office of Iron county, Mo., conveyed to John C. Brune, in trust, the following described real estate, situated in Iron county, Missouri, to wit: The northwest quarter, and the north-west quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township thirty-four, range three east—containing two hundred acres, more or less;

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described; and, whereas, said note has long since become due and default has been made in the payment thereof; and, whereas, the said John C. Brune refuses to serve as such trustee; and, whereas, by the provisions of said deed, it is provided that in such case the then acting sheriff of Iron county shall act as such trustee;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, at the request of the holder of said note, and by virtue and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I will, on Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1880, at the east front door of the courthouse, in the city of Ironton, in the county of Iron, State of Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell, at public vendue, the above described real estate, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said note and the cost of executing this trust.

JAMES BUFORD,
Sheriff and Trustee.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun the House Committee on the Judiciary has finally reached a conclusion in the Acklen case, and will submit a report, in a few days, exonerating Acklen. The committee simply investigated Acklen's motives in making what purported to be a report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and declare his impropriety to be the result of inadvertence and inexperience. The report is unanimous.

The woman's-rights are evidently determined to make a heroic effort to secure some recognition from the national nominating conventions. At their own convention, held some weeks ago, it was resolved to send delegates to Chicago and Cincinnati and endeavor to secure a sixteenth amendment inserted in the Republican and Democratic platforms. They have turned up in Chicago in much larger numbers than was expected and will make a most vigorous assault on the convention. The delegates to Cincinnati must be prepared for a similar attack from the advocates of female suffrage.

The towns, counties and municipalities of Ohio seem to be affected with a railroad craze ever since the building of the Cincinnati Southern, and are running up immense debts to assist in building unnecessary and useless roads. Over \$11,680,000 of indebtedness of this kind was authorized last year by the Legislature. Some of the townships have weighted themselves down with immense debts that will certainly produce bankruptcy, sooner or later. Thus Wayne township, Noble county, has taxed itself \$144 to each voter, and Plymouth, Richland county, \$143, for railroad purposes. The Ohio papers are alarmed at the disposition shown all over the State to run into debt, regardless of the future, and request the Legislature not to be so lenient in allowing counties, towns and townships to issue bonds.

The sunstroke season has begun unusually early this year, commencing in New York Tuesday, 28th ult., when the thermometer marked 96 degrees in the shade. There were twenty-three cases of prostration, resulting from the heat, in New York and Brooklyn, 8 of which resulted fatally, while two deaths from sunstroke occurred in Jersey city. The suffering among the horses was very great, and hundreds of them were stricken down by the heat. All the meteorologists and scientists interviewed declared the weather the hottest ever known in May, and ascribed it to the drought which has been prevailing for more than a month. The New York papers are pleased to announce, however, that New York was never cleaner than at present, particularly the tenement district of the city. Notwithstanding which, the mortality among the children of that section shows a very great increase, such as always takes place with the approach of warm weather.

A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was offered at a Teachers' Institute in Pennsylvania to any teacher who would read the following paragraph and pronounce every word correctly according to Webster. No one succeeded in earning the dictionary, although nine teachers made the attempt:

"A sacrilegious son of Bethel, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a callopo and a coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suit of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head-water as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not forgo the fetters hymned with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his cranium, causing immediate death."

Newspaper men are not always defendants in suits for libel. Sometimes they turn the tables with success upon their opponents. A case in point has just occurred at Wilmington, Del. The editor of *Every Evening* recently denounced an insurance company as a dishonest and fraudulent concern. The company blustered, threatened a libel suit and actually begun proceedings. Finding that the newspaper man did not scare to any appreciable extent, and probably fearing that unpleasant disclosures would result if it was prosecuted, the suit was dropped and a new plan adopted to muzzle the impertinent

fellow. A large advertisement was sent the paper in the belief that its assaults could thus be prevented—in other words, as a bribe. The next issue of *Every Evening* contained the advertisement (at full rate), but it also contained an editorial article reiterating former charges and showing the worthless character of the assets presented in the advertisement. The company then changed its tactics, and certain of the parties assailed Editor Crossdale in other papers over their own signatures. Straightway he brought suit for libel, and has just won it, the libel being held liable for his publication in substantial damages. He was, of course, very much surprised to learn that an editor has as much rights as any other individual.

The New York Legislature adjourned after all without passing the bill to select Presidential electors by Congressional districts. Many people, claiming to be well informed, were satisfied that it would be passed during the last days of the session; but it appears that the Republicans were not prepared to make such a confession of party weakness as would be implied in the proposed change in the system of choosing electors. It is not yet too late, however, for the measure to become a law. If during the canvass the Republicans have reason to believe that they will lose the State, the Governor can easily convene the Legislature in extra session and the required change in the law could then be made. But such a course is not among the reasonable probabilities. If the Legislature is convened for such a purpose after the campaign has actively opened, it will be regarded as an admission of weakness of such a character that it would demoralize the Republican canvass in all the doubtful States, and cause a loss far more greater than would be compensated for by the ten or twelve votes to be gained by it. It is safe to say that New York will vote for electors on a general ticket, as usual.

Chinese Cheap Labor.

If the Chinese in America follow with any degree of accuracy and closeness the variations in public sentiment regarding them they doubtless feel that their future is not so hopeless in this country as it seemed a year ago. Their arch enemy and persecutor in California has been given to understand that the law does assert itself even when it submits to insolent defiance the longest. This gives John Chinaman a chance to breathe and perhaps wonder what is coming next. We should be sorry to see the Chinese element spreading throughout the country, and we do not believe that it will spread unless there is a very strong reason for it. The obstinate and, for the most part, unreasonable attitude which labor is now taking in so many industries, may force manufacturers at the North and agriculturists at the South, and large employers generally, to desperate remedies if it continues. Nobody wants Chinese on the same terms as American workmen. But when American workmen will not come to any terms except such as they can dictate, manufacturers, who do not want their mills and factories to stand idle, and planters who do not wish to see their crops rot in the fields for want of harvesting, may conclude that Chinese cheap labor is better than none at all. If the workmen consult their best interests they will repudiate the tyranny of trade unions and self-constituted leaders and "bosses," go to work and conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. The history of the recent strikes of mechanics and operatives in the North and of a small portion of the agricultural laborers in the South clearly demonstrates that the strikers were, after all, sufferers, and not gainers, by the movement. The abandonment of what, under all circumstances, would seem to be a one-sided or unequal contest would not only make them more contented, prosperous and happy, but it would effectually prevent the "heathen Chinese" from getting into the field of competition edge-wise. It is, rarely, if ever, that the bread and butter of a really industrious man is taken from his mouth by honest competition.

Sights for a Traveling King.

[From the New York Sun.]

If the King of Siam, who has so often changed his mind about the foreign tour proposed for him, should at last conclude to visit this country, he will see something of our civilization through his Siamose eyes, but it is hard to tell how much of it he will find proper to carry home with him. He will be surprised to learn that in place of Buddhism we have here a hundred different religions, each of which is right, while all the rest are wrong. Buddhism is eminently benevolent and humane. Col. Prejevalsky tells us that in Mongolia, where Buddhism has its strongest hold, it has completely changed the character of the ferocious tribes that followed Genghis Khan, and has resolved their descendants into the peaceful and mild Mongolians of to-day, whose religion makes them especially remarkable for their kind care of their domestic animals and their tender regard for their own children. It will surprise the Buddhist King of Siam to learn that our civilization, with its many religions, compels the establishment of special societies to protect animals from the cruelty of their owners and to punish parents for savage assaults upon their children. It will grieve him to hear that now and then a clergyman is sent to prison for starving children confined to his care. He will be shocked to know that among our ministers of the Gospel prosecutions for adultery are not unheard of, and that occasionally one of these messengers of peace commits a murder. He will further be astonished to learn that in this civilized country criminals are capitally executed, not by beheading or other comparatively merciful methods, but by hanging, always in a bungling and generally in a barbarous manner. Instead of the neat and quick sliding off of a head with a sword, it is sometimes violently jerked off with a rope. Occasionally the victim is dropped to the ground, to writhe a while in horrible agony, and then is strung up for a second strangulation. In place of expert executioners, as in Siam, our man-hangers generally are inexperienced and clumsy.

No doubt the King has heard, what is known the wide world over, that the present occupant of our Chief Magistracy was put in place by a gigantic fraud; but it may be new to him that a considerable class, queerly enough calling themselves Republicans, are anxious for an imperial rule and what they call a strong government—meaning one that will be hard on the people whom they intend to rule and to rob.

It will somewhat surprise him that our Government annually expends vast sums of money with no return whatsoever; millions upon an invisible and imaginary navy; other millions on a costly and useless diplomatic and consular service, whose agents occupy very much of their time in touring and pleasureing; more millions for sinecure offices for party favorites. He will fail to understand how it costs three times as much to support and feed our Indians as it did when there were three times as many of them as there are now to be fed.

He will see that while party service promotes to high places, the same fealty suffices to save from prison politicians convicted of bribery, perjury, and other crimes. These are but a few of the graver surprises which await the King of Siam. There are many other things in our civilization that will more astonish than amuse his Majesty.

The Life-Saving Service.

There is no branch of national service more interesting than the life-saving service. There is no other whose object is so directly in the cause of humanity. The record for the year, as recently published shows an enlargement of the service and greatly increased efficiency all along the coast. Within the scope of operation of twelve districts and 173 stations there were 219 disasters to vessels. There were 2105 persons on board these vessels, of whom 2049 were saved and 56 lost. There were succored at the stations 371 shipwrecked persons, to whom 1074 days of relief in the aggregate were furnished. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$1,922,276, and that of their cargoes \$865,610, making the total value of the property imperiled \$2,887,886. Of this amount \$1,445,086 was saved and \$1,442,800 lost. The number of disasters involving the total loss of the vessels were 54. A number of those persons lost met their fate through attempting to save themselves independently of means established for their rescue. The record, to put it very mildly, is decidedly creditable to these brave beachmen and efficient keepers, by whom this great and humane work has been accomplished, and we are ready to endorse the language of the report, which says: "Their deeds already speak for them. The year shows a record of life rescued and property saved from destruction which no life-saving establishment in the world can excel, and the instances of baffled effort, either by

fault or inability, are scant and few." Greater efficiency and better discipline have been put into the service by the law of 1878, the main feature of which was organization into a national establishment, thus giving it a prestige and power which it could not otherwise have possessed. Another beneficial result has been the creation of new stations, which cover many dangerous points along the coast. Good results have also followed the increase in the compensation of the keepers, thus getting better men and better managed stations. There are now system and vigilance in the work of every station.

Political Points.

Payne, of Ohio, is an uncompromising advocate of hard money.

The Mobile Gazette believes the Republicans can elect a Congressman in the Second Alabama district.

The Tammany delegation to Cincinnati will have a special train and expect to go 1000 strong, 500 of whom will be from New York city, and the other 500 from the interior of the State.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, and Senator Brown deny absolute that there was any bargain between them and ex-Senator Gordon regarding the latter's resignation and the appointment of his successor.

The statement is attributed to Sam Ward that Tilden is bent on having an Ohio man in the second place on his ticket. Thurman, Jewett, Pendleton, Payne and Groesbeck are mentioned. He regards Indiana as undoubtedly Democratic, and hopes to carry Ohio.

Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, says he is not a candidate for that or any other office. He thinks Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, presents more of the essentials of a strong candidate than any one yet named for the position.

There was a Field boom started at Cincinnati, the other day, when the Gibson House put out a streamer along the whole front of the building, bearing on it the motto: "For President, Justice S. J. Field, of California." Rooms have been engaged at the Gibson House for 150 friends of Justice Field, who have also engaged three parlors and a saloon.

General Walthall, of Mississippi, who was recently a candidate for the United States Senate, says that the majority of the Mississippi delegation to Cincinnati would vote for Senator Bayard on the first ballot. There is a favorable sentiment in that State for Hancock, but Bayard is the greatest favorite. Not more than five of the Mississippi delegation will vote for Tilden at any time.

The Washington Post which has been steadfast in its support of ex-Gov. Seymour for the Presidency, prints an interview with that gentleman which shows that he refuses to forego his determination not to become a candidate. Mr. Seymour expressed himself strongly to the effect that his candidacy was out of the question, and his refusal to allow his name to be used immovable. The reasons he gives are two-fold: First, that he could not carry New York. Second, that his health would not allow him to discharge the duties of the office.

An Iowa delegate to Cincinnati writes to the New York Herald that his colleagues are by no means solid for Tilden, as has been represented in the general press dispatches. No one candidate will at first have more than six votes, and they will all unite finally on the man who is shown to be the strongest, be he Hendricks, Thurman, Seymour or Tilden. "A very large proportion of the delegation," says he, "do not propose to be delivered to or be led by the nose at the beck and call of those who have once preached the funeral of the party."

A New York correspondent to the Chicago Times says: The gossips have it that the true and tried friends of Tilden have been in consultation lately with the wizard of Gramercy Park. Mr. Tilden put his friends under strict injunctions of secrecy not to disclose the result of their conference; but it is inferred from the articles which have appeared in the pronounced organs of Tilden that he has made up his mind, on account of his health, not to accept the nomination of President, but to be satisfied with a complimentary resolution that the Democratic party owe the nomination to Mr. Tilden. Having been soiled with this panacea, the New York delegation will present the name of Payne, of Ohio, who has barrels of money behind him. Barnum, of Connecticut, is to have principal charge of the machine, and will be clothed with full powers to treat with all delegations. It is to be a Tilden machine, and Payne has given written pledges to take care of Tilden's friends if elected.